The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SYMPATHY.

Patron of daughters! whose tenderness can beguile
The darkness of grief, and hush the deep sigh—
Whose smiles can the gloom of despondency brighten,
And wipe the sad tear from misery's eye!

To thee! yes, to thee! will the bosom appeal,
That hath calmly been torn by the tempest of sorrow;
For while at the shrine of affection we kneel,
Some joys still the hopeless feelings may borrow.

While on life's rugged path we uncertainly ride,
Ere decreed its perilous danger to know,
Then will ever prove a soothing and safe guide,
And smoothen the pangs which misfortune hath gave.

"Tis in thy mild bosom the heart of distress,
Would ev'ry dear feeling of sorrow repose;
For sweet is thy voice on its tumults to press,
And sweet is the tear from compassion that flows.

What treasures on earth that so lovely appear!
Or a throne a more decent nature can vie,
Or crown more to grace at the smoothing tear,
That chrystallized flows from sympathy's eye.

Then to thee! yes to thee! will the bosom appeal,
That hath calmly been torn by the tempest of sorrow;
For while at the shrine of affection we kneel,
Some joys still the hopeless feelings may borrow.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO ELLEN.

No "graceless youth" thy pen reviles,
Ah! no—he loves, and well forgives;
And when from him'll by adverse gales,
"Can I forget" her—never! never!

Yes, "painful memory" yet will rear
A touch on joys I cannot speak;
Will prompt my soul to great the tear,
That oft will trickle down my cheek.

Oh! when I think of days gone by,
When first all crime blest my view,
Ellen, without a grief-drawn sigh,
The well-known scenes that former drew.

How could I bear? Oh! no—'twas pain
To picture on my memory's leaf,
The very scene that stirr'd my brain
With thoughts that now but nurture grief.

But still I love: nor would I dare
Control that attribute of Heaven;
Long since my bosom felt its share,
When by that high command 'twas given.

Ellen, adieu! that song of thine
Awakes my troubled, throb'ring soul:
Oh! let me hide my burning brow,
O'er thy warm bosom freely roll.

So soon, alas! perhaps we part;
For who on earth we're doom'd to weep,
Still he who holds my burning heart,
Shall claim my warmest love forever.

LINES.

Be kind across I forget,
That we ever must part,
'Till "forget me not,"
Bears from her heart,

Ah! can I forget thee,
So tender and true!
As soon the wide sea
Might dry up from view.

No—I never can forget,
The heart-piercing sigh,
Or the tear of regret
That fell from her eye.

As soon might I live,
And forget to behold,
Or hear thee grieve,
And still be cold.

Thy fondness hath been
So faithful and sweet,
It is only then,
My fate is complete.

As the mild, fond dove,
Thou art gentle—and fair;
To misfortune—thy love,
Kind soothing is there.

To the dwelling of grief,
Where misery dwells,
Thy look brings relief,
And the feeling tear swells.

Thy countenance, mild,
As the sun's last ray;
Frees the heart pain'd and still,
Drives sorrow away.

Still let me behold,
Thy form as it bends,
And with kindness untold,
Officiate and lends.

When the first flowing tears,
And the still—hush'd breath,
The sad grieving years,
Of the chamber of death.

Again let me hear,
Thy soul cheering voice,
Where it raises the death fear,
Eids the dying rejoice.

In scenes of such woe,
And in errors like these,
Thy kind accents flow
Like an angel of peace.

Come, come my fond love,
To these once happy arms,
And let them still prove
The home of thy charms.

Let me stamp their sight,
To this fond beating heart;
Every sorrowing pain,
Will then, love, depart.

Yes, thy downy cheek, fair,
And thine eyes melting glow,
Dispel every care
From this bosom of woe.

With thee, I am blest,
Thy love cheered and true,
On thy bosom to rest,
And to call thee my own.

Let fate still frown,
What others call things
'Tis nought to a sigh,
From a bosom like this.

Ah! bless with thy smilings
Here let me repose;
And a Heaven beguiling,
Will banish all woes.

THE SOLDIER'S DREAM.

He sat—a smile may dwell at home,
Of view his offspring smilingly,
Or hear the sounds of cheer, or mirth,
We're waiting for you anxiously.

Come, sit you down around the board,
We're glad to see you cheerfully,
We never had so dear a word,
As that you spoke extremely.

Come, wife—ah! come—I never, love
Will leave a scene so humbly;
Ah! no—nor from thy presence move,
I prize thy smiles too ardently.

Come, little prattler, let me hear
The tale you tell so fervently;
Darling, it makes me think of where
I've spent my time so merrily.

But, now my love, the wars are done
I have will rest me peacefully,
Nor think how oft I've seen the sun,
Dim'd by the blaze of misery.

I've travell'd today a weary mile,
Far from my home, full heavily,
But ne'er was I so sad a while,
Beheld like this, so peerlessly.

Ah, give me still my humble cot,
Let fortune deal me sparingly,
I'll be contented with my lot,
And dearly love my family.

Take, take away your pomp and pride,
They'll pay you all deceitfully,
And to me is fashion's fickle tide,
Although bedeck'd so brilliantly.

And take away your shining store,
If I must use it miserly;
My home is worth a world of ore,
I'd not exchange it so evenly.

Take, take away the rosy smile,
If 'tis not given sincerely;
No dimples shall this heart beguile,
From her I love supremely.

'Tis bliss a heart like mine to please,
'Tis joy to see thee cheerfully;
To stroll beneath the summer trees,
And muse together silently.

And oh! may heaven for thy dear sake,
Remove our parting distantly,
Grant we may long these joys partake,
Then 'st given us so abundantly.

Ah, grant us thankful—make us wise,
On thee we hang dependantly;
Let, let no tears bedew her eyes,
Let sorrow vanish instantly.

THE MORALIST.

TIME.

"On fickle wings the moments haste,
And fortune's favors never last."

What is that which softens the sorrow of so many inhabitants of this earth, and cloys the pleasures of others, and makes them insipid to their taste?—which comes upon us, burthened with the fates of men, and passes by to the judgment throne of heaven, loaded with their virtues or their crimes? It is Time; which moves steadily and swiftly onward, and bears with it all that ever has been. Its power exceeds that of the greatest monarch of the earth; for what is there it cannot do, or where is that which can withstand its power? The loftiest and firmest temple ever reared by the hand of man, crumbles to dust as it approaches it, and the fairest flower that ever shed fragrance in the air, hangs its head and withers at its touch.

It is impossible for man to comprehend it, for when he attempts to reason on its beginning or its end, he finds that his mental faculties are unable to grasp it, and he loses himself in the dark mystery that enshrouds it, until he is glad to turn the subject from his thoughts, and rest them upon the more common events of the present or the past.

It has been the remark of the most learned of men, that time is but an island in the vast and boundless ocean of eternity. An idea of this kind may be indulged, when it is read in the pages of a poem—for poetry is mostly a fiction: but I am astonished that it should ever be seen on the records of truth—that it should be set down among the various pieces of information contained in a Philosophical Treatise. Man cannot yet conceive of *time*; why then should he meddle with eternity? The inhabitants of the earth may sink into the tomb, and change again into the dust from which they sprung—the earth, that now moves so regularly in its orbit, may go—we know not where—and creation itself may cease to be—but time will never have an end.—It rolls along, like a mighty wave, with a steady and unceasing motion. It turns aside for nothing—it pauses for nothing; but seizes upon every thing it overtakes, and they are lost in the deep and impenetrable darkness which no mortal eye can pierce.

Of what avail is it then, that man, feeble man, should labour so hard for that wealth or glory, the one of which, a few years may deprive him of, and the other, in a little while, he may cease to feel.

'If,' says a very celebrated and beautiful writer, 'such thoughts were always predominant, we should see the absurdity of stretching out our arms to grasp that which we cannot keep, or of wearing out our lives in endeavouring to add new turrets to the fabric of ambition, when the foundation itself is shaking, and the ground on which it stands is mouldering away.'

It is a melancholy reflection, when we see the vast crowd of human beings moving in all the beauty of life, that the great Subduer of all things will soon erase them from the list of living beings, and overwhelm them in their glory, in one mighty and indistinct heap of destruction. The great and the obscure, the rich man and the pauper, will all feel the dreadful influence of his hand—they will fall silently into decay and be thought of no more. A great man is like a wave of the ocean, which for a little time raises itself above the surface, but soon sinks again to give place to another, and is lost amid the tumultuous waters by which it is surrounded.

There are many who, in the beginning of life, heed not the moments, as they pass swiftly by them, and who are willing to spend them in idleness and pleasure.—They forget how precious would be those minutes to the sinking mariner, when the dark waters seem closing forever over his head.

Those who have experienced a feeling of this kind, know there is much importance even in a single minute.

COLLECTANEA.

NAVAL ANOMALIES.

[The following amusing remarks on this subject, were extracted from the Nantucket Inquirer. A writer in the Monthly Anthology, made a similar collection, but it does not affect the originality of Mr. Jenks' queer notions.]

How comes it that such gross *chronological* blunders are admitted into our naval vocabulary? We hear of the *Alexander* arrived at Boston—a place not known within 2000 years of Alexander's time; and of the *Bellerophon* in Buzzard's bay, or of the *Cleopatra* of 400 tons burthen, bilged near Tuckernuck. Why are vessels of the *feminine gender?* We read of the King George having lost *her* bowsprit—the Queen Charlotte sprung a leak—the John Adams stove in *her* bulwarks—and the Lady Adams shifted her ballast—the Jupiter foundered in the Gulf of Mexico—and the Empress on her beam ends.

The geographical, astronomical and political blunders are still more gross. The United States Ass put into Holmes Hole—the North America bound round Cape Horn—the Chesapeake cleared out for London—the Massachusetts blown off the coast—the Mediterranean high and dry on Cape Cod—the Atlantic condemned as unseaworthy—the Vesuvius capsized in the North Sea—the Free Ocean plundered by pirates—the Equator in lat. 60°, N.—The Globe burnt at sea—the Zenith seized for a breach of revenue laws—the Zodiac in quarantine—the Constellation under jury masts—the North Star shipped a sea on the line—and the Constitution undergoing repairs!

A few general cases, and we have done. We find the Eagle *sailing* for the coast of Guinea—the Æolus waiting for a wind—the Dolphin taking whales off Brazil—the Leopard run down by the Flying Fish—Phœnix sunk in ten fathoms water—the Commerce in short of provisions—the Invincible taken by a Dutch gallliot—the Salus with the small pox on board—the Adamant rotting at the wharf—the Golden Age sold for the benefit of the underwriters—the Howard with a cargo of Slaves—the Palermo in want of a pilot—not forgetting the *Who-would-a-thought-it* running foul of the *Catch-me-if-you-can!*

CHOCTAW WITCHES.

Rev. Mr. Moody writes from Mayhew to the editor of the Poultney Spectator, that the practice of murdering helpless women upon their being accused of witchcraft, prevails among the Choctaws. Lately one of these poor creatures, learning that she had been accused, hid herself among the cane brakes, where her pursuers at length found her and beat her until she was dead. Another woman, having no knowledge of her danger was found by those who had come to take her life, asleep with her small children. She entreated them to spare her life and assured them she had injured no one, but all in vain—they put her immediately to death. The missionaries one day found an old woman concealed in a barrel in the chamber for fear of being murdered for witchcraft. The author of these crimes is an old Choctaw Doctor, who tells those who apply to him for aid, that such a one, naming somebody who has displeased him, has bewitched them, and that the witch must be killed before he can cure them. The murder of the accused is almost certain to follow.

An address, selected from a Dictionary, by a great Linguist. Soon after the accession of Charles the 2d, he gave audience to an Envoy from the Emperor of Morocco. The Envoy's great talent was learning languages, and having by grammars and dictionaries acquired a *competent knowledge of English*, he wrote an address to the British Monarch, which begins as follows:

'May you long enjoy your present speculation situation, and as a tree was once your *royal root*, may a tree be always ready for your Majesty.—May you and your counsellors *hang together*, and may you never want any good thing which can be laid hold of. May all your scepture be strong in your royal hand, and may all your subjects fall down before it. May your progeny be numerous as the stars, and may the God of our *fathers pickle* your Majesty until the end of time.'

Finding that to preserve was to pickle, this great linguist thought to pickle must be to *preserve*.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ST. ANDREW'S CROSS,

OR, ADA DIRLETON.

A TALE OF THE SIXTH CENTURY.

"There's a Divinity which shape's our ends,
Rough hew them as we will." *Hamlet, Act 4.*

In the reign of Alfred of England, a part of Northumberland was granted by that monarch, in one of the predatory incursions frequent in that early period, to Athelstane, a Danish Chieftain, and who visited a village, which, in consequence of that event, bears still the name of Athelsaneford. That village was the scene of events which I have converted to my purpose in the formation of the following tale—events which have been noticed by Buchannan, and various other historians.

Having premised thus much, I will now introduce my readers into the snug apartment, where, on a piercing cold evening in January, before a cheerful turf-fire, sat Nicol Dumfrieclaw with his "gude wife," reaping all the benefits that could be derived from a good pot of home-brewed ale, or rather a pot of *good* home-brewed ale, and a savoury dish of collops, piping hot, from the well-cleaned kettle of that good housewife, Mrs. Jennie Dumfrieclaw. There is something so very peculiar in the fire-side of a Scotch farmer, for such was the aforesaid Nicol, that you find it impossible to view the ruddy faces of himself and family without participating in the content, the enjoyment of which their countenances bespeak. If ever a painter wanted a subject to delineate content, he need have gone no further than the cottage of Dumfrieclaw to have found one. But, as there is no situation in life free from its perplexities, so there is no individual, however contented, but what may be liable, in their voyage through life, to meet with circumstances calculated to ruffle the smoothness of its ocean; and poor Nicol Dumfrieclaw was doomed to meet with one, that rendered even his smiling countenance serious, and changed the "sonsie" face of his gude lady to a visage of alarm. This change was effected by a sudden entrance of their girl Pattie, who declared, "by the gude St. Catharine, that the folk had a' gane daft, an' were running aboot, oot o' their hooses, to see the wonder in the heavens above." "An' what is the wonder, Pattie, lassie," inquired the good dame, "that hath mad' ye come in upo' us while takin' a wee bit o' supper by ourse's?" "An' it were because," returned Pattie, "that I wad na along wi' them. I hae no desire to hae my wits freeghtened oot o' me wi' luking upo' a galberlunzie* i' the sky." "Gude Laird be wi' us," cried Nicol, who now contrived to edge in a word, "wha kens what may happen? But bide a wee bit, gude wife, an' I will gang mysel' and see this galberlunzie." "Stop, gude man," cried the dame, "an' I will gie ye a bit o' the rope that wild Jarvie was hung wi'—'twill keep the warlocks frae ye." "It is nae matter, dame—its nae matter; ye shall hear a' about the wonder." So saying, the farmer went away, leaving Pattie and the dame, to make their comments upon this extraordinary event, while he went to see if the fact was actually *in esse*.

"An' ye were a fule, Pattie Macpherson," said the dame, as her husband closed the door, "ye were a great fule, not to gang wi' the folk to see the warlock." "Hoot, toot dame; it was nae mair a warlock than I, whilk wi' God's han, I be not; but Saunders Wylie says its St. Andrew's Cross in the sky." "He's a fule, Pattie," said the dame; "I wad na believe ony thing o' the kind, me hold your tongue, for here is my gude mon back again;" and she concluded, in order to hear the intelligence which the return of her husband promised. The old man seated himself in his arm chair, and after having "thrice up and down shook his noddle," relieved the dame's curiosity by saying, "Sic a wonder, gude wife, my twa een hae' never looked upo' before!—'tis the cross o' bonnie St. Andrew sure enow; and it bodes nae good! It is said that king Alfred has given land and housen to a Dane, who will come here; an' there will nae doubt be sair doings wi' him; an' there will be fighting and bluidshed; an' the king o' the Picts is to be married to the Laird's daughter if he will dreeve the Dane frae the land when he comes." "Gude Heaven save us," ejaculated the dame, "it is a sair pity when puir folk canna' bide in peace, without seeing our brathers an' bairns murthered before our een."

The little cottage of Dumfrieclaw now became the habitation of alarm, rather than content, and the family went to rest, for the first time, with hearts ill at ease.

Dirleton, the Laird of the Manor, was the father of an only child, a beauteous girl of eighteen.—In her earliest youth, her father had taken a boy from Dumfrieclaw, whom he adopted as a companion for his Ada, and who was but a few years her senior. The parents of this boy he could never discover, and in addition to the name of Malcolm, which he bore, he gave him that of Dunbar. He was to Ada as a brother—noble, generous and humane; and as the young Malcolm grew up in beauty to manhood, so did the affections of Ada Dirleton increase towards him. The Laird at first seemed to sanction this growing and reciprocal attachment; but, when Hungus, king of the Picts, was introduced to Ada, that dignitary, although advanced in years, became enamoured of her, and the Laird, sacrificing principle to ambition, resolved, should the offer be made, to sacrifice the lovely Ada to the ferocious Pict. The fact of a large part of Northumberland, and that in which the village was situated, having been granted to Athelstane, the Dane, was now confirmed, and his arrival at the village was hourly expected. It was resolved by Hungus and the Laird Dirleton, that, with the assistance of Achaius, king of the Scots, they would endeavour to expel the unwelcome intruder; and, after the battle, Hungus, as a reward of valour, should receive the hand of Ada.

Measures were immediately taken to meet the Dane; and, for the first time since his adoption, Malcolm was to leave the dwelling of the Laird, and go to battle. It was not long before these circumstances were communicated to Ada, who in grief sought her favourite bower. The idea of becoming the bride of Hungus was too dreadful to be supported, and though winter had robbed her retreat of its verdure, yet she preferred it to the roof which sheltered her persecutor. Closely drawing her plaid around her, she bent her steps towards the bower: as she approached it, she heard the sound of a harp, with the melody of which she recognized the bold, yet well modulated voice of Malcolm, in the following song, to which she paused to listen:

"Bower of her I love, adieu!
Perhaps, alas! forever;
No more perhaps I'll gaze on you,
Tho' I'll forget thee never!
To battle now, from thee I fly,
At morning's early hour;
And if I fall, e'en as I die,
I'll think on thee, sweet bower.

Maiden I adore, adieu!
I'm lost if I resign thee;
'Twould kill me, as I gaze on you,
To see my foe entwine thee!
Yet, tho' my dearest girl we part,
I'll think on thee forever;
In war or peace my ardent heart,
Will ne'er forget thee—never!

As the song concluded, Ada, to her surprise, found herself at the entrance of the bower. It was now too late to retreat, and she suffered herself to be led to a retreat within, by the fond Malcolm. "And does Ada seek this place," cried the youth, "even when its beauties have deserted it? Is it hallowed and endeared to her as it is to me?" "Can Malcolm doubt it," replied the maiden, "that a place which has been the seat of our childhood and our happiness, could fail to interest me? Believe it not. The scenes of childhood, shared, as mine have been, with one for whom my esteem has increased with my years, has made an impression on my heart so rooted and indelible, that this bower, even when chrystalized by the icy hand of winter, or moss-covered by time, becomes the object of interest and veneration." "Ada, dear Ada!" cried Malcolm, "your language flatters and delights me; but why does melancholy shade your features? You are not wont to be so." "Malcolm," replied the maiden, "we are doomed to wretchedness, Hungus ——." "No more, Ada, for mercy's sake! Do not confirm the tale which I have heard in the mouth of every villager! Is it to Hungus I must resign thee? If so, Ada, dear Ada, farewell forever!" The sword of the impassioned youth was drawn, and aimed at his breast. With a shriek Ada sprang from her seat and arrested his arm, exclaiming, "Forbear! Malcolm, or you will break my heart. Hear me while I swear, by all that is dear to me on earth or in Heaven, I will never become the bride of Hungus!" "Enough, dear Ada," said Malcolm, "but why need I wait until the hour of battle approaches?—I shall then be forced to leave thee. Let us now fly; we will be united, and live in calm retirement." "No, Malcolm," replied Ada; "to such a measure I will not consent. Go to battle; your honour calls you, and my heart forbids your stay." "I will go then, Ada," said Malcolm, "go cheerfully, since it meets your sanction. The dawn will soon arise, and our forces will soon meet Athelstane. Perhaps ere to-morrow eve your Malcolm may slumber with the dead" "Embitter not," returned Ada, "the hour of parting: that time has arrived; the castle bell tolls the hour of rest to its inmates. Malcolm"——she faultered; but with the exertion characteristic of a strong mind, she added, "Farewell! farewell!" The youth embraced her, and repeated the parting word; and having led her to the castle door, he left her, and she sought the pillow of repose.

The morn at length arrived, and Athelstane entered the village, and was met by the hostile forces of Hungus. Little expecting such a greeting, the Dane rallied his alarmed soldiers, and a desperate rather than a well-regulated battle ensued. Malcolm Dunbar was in the thickest of the fight, while Hungus, dragging Athelstane from his horse, slew him. The result was victory to the Picts and Scots. Among the slain, left on the field, was Malcolm, supposed to be so likewise; while the triumphant Hungus returned to claim Ada as his reward.

Quiet having been restored, we will now return to our old friend, Nicol Dumfrieclaw, who left his lowly cottage to survey the field of battle. When it first met the view of the honest farmer, he could not help exclaiming, "Ah! here is a sair sight in a christian land, where many a noble mon has gane to their lang hame o' rest. Here lies a Dane, and here is a puir body o' a Scot, who by St. Andrew is moving. Wha kens but mysel I may do the puir soul auckle service? I will tak' him hame, for I can carry him like a helpie." So saying, he lifted the youth, (whom my readers have no doubt recognized ere this as Malcolm Dunbar,) and wended his way towards his lowly cottage: and was met by the dame, who rendered every assistance in her power. The wounds of Malcolm were, though deep, not dangerous; and with careful nursing and quiet, (the dame herself being a sort of village doctress,) Malcolm was, in the course of three weeks, "himself again." Seated around the blazing fire, at old Nicols hearth, the conversation turned upon the marriage of the Laird's daughter to Hungus. It had been delayed on account of the maiden's illness; but she having in some measure recovered, the next evening was fixed for the celebration of her nuptials. When Malcolm was informed of this, he vehemently cried, "Would that she had died in her illness, rather than have lived for such a sacrifice! But never! never! shall she wed wau Hungus!" "What gars the bairn?" cried the dame; "the mair's the pity that sic a wedding should happen. King Hungus kens weel enow that he has his Leddy in a convent, where he put her; an' a' for his ill bluid an' jealousy." "Can you confirm this?" enquired Malcolm.—"Reiht weel, I can," returned the dame. "It is some twa and twenty years lang syne, when I lived wi' the Leddy Alice, whom Hungus wooed and wedded. I nursed her when she had a boy born, whu they called Halbert. I bided wi' them till the bairn was three years old, when about then a Knight came, whu fell in love wi' my Leddy, who was as pure as the snaw on the mountain. This did mak' Hungus see jealous that he slew the Knight, and sent his wife to a convent, and he himself went awa', leaving his bairn unprotected, and sin' then he has never asked about him. I take the boy, an' when he was five years o' age, this Laird Dirleton take him up to the Castle, to play wi' the wee thing Ada, to whom Hungus is to be married. Oh, he was a fine bairn, an' weel should I like to see him. But I hae ne'er laid eyn upo' him sin' the day the Laird take him frae me." "And what name was it by which the boy was called."—"The father o' him did me ca' him Malcolm, an' it was your name brought the puir bairn to my mind: he must be now about your age."—Having gained this information, to which Malcolm listened with eager interest, he enquired of the dame, "If she would know the boy again, should she ever see him?" "I would ken him weel," replied she, "by a mole on his forehead, shaped like a heart." "What! like this?" asked Malcolm; and brushing away the raven locks which shaded his forehead, he exhibited the mole spoken of by Jennie. "Gude Lord! an', it is my puire Leddy's bairn, sure enow!"—and she embraced him with the affection of a parent.—"Weel, strange things happen now-a-days," said Nicol, who now spoke; "it was a gude hour I went to the field, sin' it was to save the young Laird. An' how fared ye at the Castle?"

Malcolm related all that he had undergone subsequently to his adoption by Dirleton, adding that "It was surely Providence that had directed Nicol to the field; not only to preserve my life, but to be the means of discovering my parentage, of which, till now, I was in utter ignorance. I have a faint remembrance of some one taking me from my home, and the recollection became stronger as your story, my kind dame, proceeded. One favour I have now to ask, and that is, you will both accompany me to-morrow to the Castle. My happiness depends upon my presence at Ada's nuptials." "To be sure we will," said the dames; "sure the whole village is to gang up there to the merry-making. Sic like doings there hath nae been for many a day lang syne."

The trio now retired respectively to rest.—The discovery made to Malcolm was of a nature so sudden and unexpected, as to preclude the probability of his enjoying the luxury of sleep. Impatiently did he await the arrival of the morning, which at length came, and the inhabitants of the cottage set out for Dirleton Castle, where they arrived as the sun sank to rest in the western horizon. It was the hour fixed for Ada's nuptials, which were to be celebrated in the great hall of the Castle, where, between two massive pillars, a temporary altar was erected. Behind one of these pillars, Malcolm found means to secrete himself, and Nicol and Jennie were placed near him. The hall was filled with the villagers, dressed in their holiday suits, and gazing on the new scene which surrounded them. Presently a cry of "the king—the bride, and the bards," and soon after the bridal party appeared. The bride was literally carried to the altar. She gazed wildly about her, and seemed unconscious of any thing that was passing. Upon being asked as to her willingness of accepting Hungus for a husband, she stamped furiously, and shrieked, "Never!—never!" The villagers gazed in amazement. The enraged father bade the Clergyman proceed: when a graceful figure, emerging from behind a pillar, loudly exclaimed, "I forbid this marriage!" "There—there," cried the frantic Ada—"Malcolm Dunbar rises from his grave to forbid it! Malcolm, will you not, when you return, take me with you to the tomb, where none can sever us?" The Laird, giving way to the suspicion of the times, shrank from the supposed spectre; while even Hungus recoiled from it appalled. "I am no spectre," said Malcolm, leading forward Nicol and Jennie. "I was miraculously saved from death by these kind people. I am here to claim Ada as my bride, and ask King Hungus, openly, in this assembly, to acknowledge his son." "My son!" cried Hungus. "Where is he?" "You may remember," continued Malcolm, "the Lady Alice, your wife, had a nurse, in whose care you left your son, when, having placed your wife in a convent, you left your home?" "I do—I do!" said Hungus. "Does he still live?" "That child the Laird Dirleton adopted—that child was reared with Ada, and adores her—that child followed you to battle, and now kneels to you, craving in this assemblage, your blessing—intreating you to forbear the ruin of his Ada's reason.

Hardened, indeed, must have been the heart that could have withstood such an appeal. Overcome with contending emotions, Ada had fainted in the arms of Malcolm, who, while he knelt with his fainting burthen on one arm, with the other pointed to the bud of beauty on her cheek, the bloom of which had been chased away by grief, but seemingly remained unimpaired by its absence. "Rise, my son," cried Hungus, "no longer Malcolm. Rise, Halbert; my blessing is thine. Thus publicly do I acknowledge thee, and resign Ada—while I sanction thy union with her."

Malcolm received the blessing of his father, and presented to him his preservers. Hungus assured them of his gratitude; and in answer to the enquiry of Jennie, told her that "long since

* A spirit.

* A fairy.

he had become reconciled to his wife, who had been dead upwards of three years."

As soon as Ada was sufficiently recovered, she was united to Halbert, and mirth reigned for weeks in the Castle. Dumfriechaw and his dame returned to their cottage, where they long lived in uninterrupted contentment. As the village increased, its inhabitants all, more or less, experienced the bounty of the son and daughter of the Laird, who, with Hungus, at an advanced age, died happy, in witnessing the felicity of their children.

The historical facts which I have taken the liberty of connecting with the above tale, will be found in the 1st vol. of a work entitled "The Beauties of Scotland," page 145.

ALCANZOR.

European Intelligence.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The House of Lords re-assembled on the 28th of April, but no discussion arose upon any subject. The Earl of Harrowby and Lord Bexley were the only Cabinet Ministers present. Petitions were presented from Societies of Freemasons in Ireland, praying to be exempted from the operation of an act lately passed for the suppression of secret societies. In both Houses hearty condemnations of orange societies and ribbon societies have been pronounced by all parties.—This is a tone of feeling towards Ireland which has not long prevailed, but which must be hailed by the friends of that unhappy country, as ominous of some good.

Mrs. Fry, who, like an angel of mercy, is always doing good, has founded an institution called the Guardian Society, for the reception of reduced females. At the anniversary which was celebrated on the 28th, the Reverend Rowland Hill sent a five pound note, with a letter stating that he thought such a note better than a speech; and remarking, that speeches on those occasions were apt to be too long.

A Smyrna paper states that the city of Follieri has been the theatre of a sanguinary catastrophe; eighty four Greeks have been massacred there. A Turk in returning from the city fell from his horse, and was wounded in the body by his own cutlass. Being brought back, he was lodged in a house, which in a little time was surrounded by an infuriate mob, calling aloud for an account of the affair. The Turk honestly declared, in vain, that he was wounded in his fall by his own cutlass. The people cried aloud that he had been waylaid by the Greeks, and regardless of his assertion to the contrary, they set about taking summary vengeance. Every Greek that they met in the street they slew; nor had his carnage ceased until the victims were swelled to the number above stated. These transactions took place on the 17th and 18th of February, but on the 19th order was in some measure restored.

Love's a curious thing.—A young lady, 18 years of age, beautiful, and sole heiress of a deceased baronet, with a fortune of £30,000, lately run-away from Brussels, with an English gentleman named Robinson. They went post haste to Gretna Green, got married, set off for London, taking the whole of the inside of the mail coach to themselves.

A deplorable accident occurred on the 10th at Ronchamp near Befort. An explosion took place in the coal mines, by which twenty persons, amongst whom was the owner, suffered death.—Fourteen workmen were also taken out dangerously wounded.

A new Romance, by the *Great Known Unknown* of the North, has been announced to the London booksellers at a trade sale at the Albion Tavern. The story is Scottish, and the incidents it includes, are supposed to have happened about the year 1760, fifteen years after the rebellion.—Four thousand copies of the work were bespoke on this occasion. One great house alone, in Paternoster-row, subscribed for 900. Two volumes of this romance are actually printed off.

John Home Purves, Esq. is appointed consul for East and West Florida, to reside at Pensacola.

The Oriental Spectator states that the firman of the Sultan, ordering his Musselmen subjects under pain of death, to deliver up the gold and silver which they may possess, is executed with so much rigour that a Jew, who had evaded the order, has been executed at Salonica. The Jews offered in vain 200,000 piastres for his ransom.

A German paper says, the Pope has made an additional grant of 24,000 dollars annually to the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, for the special purpose of encouraging the progress of the Catholic religion in the United States of America.

We regret to find that the celebrated traveller Belzoni, has fallen a victim to disease in the very outset of his enterprize. He died at Benin on the 3d of December last, on his route to Houssa and Timbuctoo. This intrepid traveller, at the time of his death, had every thing arranged with the King for his departure.

Mr. Bisquier, the active and intelligent agent of the Greek Committee, has lately embarked from Portsmouth, the bearer of forty thousand pounds to the Greeks.

Letters have been received from Constantinople, dated the 20th ult. which state that a vessel had been taken by the Turks, having on board a large sum of money, and a quantity of baggage, &c. belonging to Lord Byron, but that on an application from Lord Strangford, claiming it as English property, the whole was given up.

Such is the forward state of the public business, that it is calculated the prorogation of Parliament will take place as early as the 15th of June.

It is said that the king will visit the Continent in July.

The British Government has received intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, which announces the capture of a Spanish slave ship, the Virgin, of 14 guns, and a crew of 130 men, by the Barracoota sloop of war. It appears that the Spanish ship was fallen in with by the Barracoota shortly after the latter left Algoa Bay, and regularly attacked. The captain of the Virgin, however, refused to submit until several of his crew were killed. The Barracoota then took possession of her, and carried her to the Cape. Between 300 and 400 slaves were found on board the prize.

The population of London, at the last census, was 1,274,000.

There is now exhibiting in Boston, a *mermaid*, brought from the coast of Japan. Persons who have seen this new comer, say that its appearance corresponds with the description given of this *fish and fiesh* in fabulous history.

Letters from Constantinople state that the Sultan makes great exertion in preparing an army of 90,000 men for the Morea.

On the 7th of April, near Bayonne, during a tremendous storm, a fish, measuring 52 feet in length, was cast on the shore. This monstrous animal is covered with a skin like that of a boar, and has a mouth so capacious as to admit six persons at once.

The Paris Etoile gives a singular account of the destruction of one of Ruben's pictures in the Museum. Some days previously to the event, M. de Forbin, the Director of the Museum, received an anonymous letter from an individual, who said that the Government having caused him to sustain a loss of 20,000 francs, he would destroy, one after the other, all the pictures in the Museum, if the sum in question was not brought to him at an appointed place. M. Franchot, of the Police, also received a similar letter; but, thinking it the act of some madman, no importance was attached to it; but a few days after, a person employed at the Museum ran to the Director of the Police, and informed him that one of the finest of Ruben's pictures had been torn to pieces. The author of this act had not been discovered. The doors of the Museum were instantly closed, and similar precaution was adopted at the Luxembourg.

Slave Trade.—The royal assent was given, March 31, to the act of the British Parliament, for punishing the slave trade as piracy. It was hurried through the House of Lords, on the statement of Earl Bathurst, that unless news of its passing should reach the United States before the adjournment of the session of Congress, the Convention between Great Britain and the United States could not be carried into effect, as the sanction of the Senate was necessary to it.

Horrors of Conscience.—In Scotland, a man lately acknowledged on his death bed, that he had murdered a woman in England, whom, after robbing of her harvest fee, he threw into a pit; and that he had killed a man in the neighbourhood of Markinch, and thrown his body into the water. The body of the man said to have been murdered, was actually found a number of years since. When his end drew near, he was so horrified by the consciousness of his guilt, that he told the neighbours who came in, that the apparitions of the two persons whose lives he had taken, were waiting for him at the foot of his bed.

A Steamboat accident is announced as follows:—While the Monarch steam-packet was on her voyage from Boulogne to Dover the machinery of one of the engines got out of order. The Engineer, alarmed by the impending danger, for an instant lost his presence of mind and ran on deck but recovering himself rushed to his post. In the interim the pistons had forced up the deck, and a similar action downwards being apprehended, the passengers gave themselves up for lost. Some were bruised in lowering the boat in which to escape; but fortunately the Engineer reached the engine in time to open the valve and use the other necessary means by which that destruction, which a moment before stared all in the face, was averted.

In the British House of Lords, on the 2d April, the Marquess of Lansdowne introduced a bill, proposing that, after the publication of bans in the usual form in the Parish Church, persons of the *Unitarian* persuasion should be allowed to have marriages solemnized in their own places of worship (these places being registered as such for a year at least) and by a minister of their own denomination. The privileges they were denied under the existing laws. The Archbishop of Canterbury observed that he was friendly to the second reading of the bill, "trusting that they might be able, in the committee, to make such restraints and restrictions as would make it a measure, which, while in the first instance, it consulted the conscientious scruples of the Unitarians, should, in the second instance, give the necessary security to the Protestant Church at large." The Lord Chancellor, Eldon, opposed the bill, being hostile to *the principle* of the measure. There was a majority of two in favor of the second reading, and the bill was committed. Bell's Weekly Messenger observes—"We think it will not be carried, unless under such restrictions as will wholly destroy its efficacy."

Mr. Canning, in his late speech in the House of Commons of Great Britain, on the Alien Bill, that is, a bill empowering Ministers to send suspicious foreigners out of England by a more summary process than is allowed by the laws of the land, thus explains the different policy by which the United States are governed:

"Let us look at the two kindred British states, happily joined in amity, though divided by institutions, which now occupy, perhaps, a greater space than any others in the eyes of the world. No honorable gentleman will contend that, whatever may be the liberties of America, for which I ever honour her, there is not here as substantial liberty as exists in that country, (Hear,) and that the monarchy of England fosters rather than oppresses its freedom. (Hear, hear, hear.) But is there any thing more different than the policy of America from that of England, with respect to strangers, from the facility of naturalization in the one case to the jealousy of admission in the other? The contrast between Great Britain and old subjects—she tries to acquire new ones: the difference lies between the policy of a new and of an old state; and it is this discriminating principle which is asserted by the honorable gentleman on the other side to be a flagrant inconsistency, and a glaring proof of the degeneracy of the British name and character."

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS—FOR MAY.

Morning Dress.—Dress of jaconet muslin; the corsage made high and very full; the fulness longitudinally and regularly arranged by five bands, each formed of four or five small cords, or bobbins, and edged on each side with narrow work; two of the bands terminate at the arm; the next widen from the centre of the waist, and extend over the shoulder, where they turn and meet about half way down the back. The sleeve is of an easy fulness; the epaulette slashed and interlaced with amber-coloured ribbon; between is a row of quadrangular bouffants. The cuff is neatly trimmed with a bobbinett band and worked ruffle, and an ornament to correspond with the trimming of the skirt, which has a deep wreath, of a fanciful and novel form, apparently confined to the dress, by entwining an amber coloured ribbon, which forms the lower part into triangles; the upper becomes more pointed, and extends transversely about a quarter of a yard; the whole is trimmed with narrow work. Worked muslin ruff to correspond, drawn with gauze ribbon. Cap of sprigged net; the border of Buckinghamshire lace, set on plain in front, and a little full round the slashes of the cap, which are two on each side, where bows of amber and lilac gauze ribbon are introduced. The crown is circular, and ornamented with a narrow rouleau of amber satin and lace. Amber colour corded silk shoes.

Evening Costume.—Dress of pink crape lisse, with a very full and broad bouillonne puckering, of the same material, next the hem; this puckering is confined by bands, formed of very narrow pink satin rouleaux. Above this trimming are five common tucks, lying one over the other; they are rather broad, and are each edged with a narrow rouleau of pink satin. The corsage is a la savigne; and on the back are crossed Spanish bracers of pink satin, edged with narrow and vandyke blond. A pearl button fastens the bouffant drapery, both in the centre of the bust, and at the back part of the tucker, between the shoulders. The sleeves are pink crape, short and full; and are ornamented downwards, but not confined, by narrow rouleaux of pink satin, to correspond; bouillonne ornament at the border. The hair is arranged in the ancient Roman style, a la Faustina; and profusely scattered over with full blown Provence roses. Ear-rings and necklace of pearls; the latter of an entirely new pattern, and most excellent workmanship. White satin shoes, and carved ivory fan.

INCREASE OF POPULATION

A few days since, a gentleman remarked to his friend, that in the year 1791, he was elected supervisor of Whitestown, in the county of Oneida, New York; that at that time the whole population was about 1800 souls; that the same territory which was embraced in the town at that time now constitutes FIFTEEN COUNTIES, the present population of which is nearly five hundred thousand. So unprecedented an increase of population, in the period of thirty-three years, will give an interesting view of the growth of the state of New York.

Ninian Edwards, Esq. has arrived at Washington City. He has returned by the special command of Congress, in order to be further investigated as to the charges which he has preferred against Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury.

METHODIST CHURCH.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North America, which commenced in the city of Baltimore on the first day of May, 1824, was closed on the 28th ult. There were present during its deliberations Bishops M'Kendree, George and Roberts—and one hundred and thirty-six delegates from the following annual conferences:—

British Conferences—Richard Reece, John Hannah.

New-York—Freeborn Garretson, Peter P. Sandford, Daniel Ostrander, Nathan Bangs, Samuel Merwin, Ebenezer Washburn, Harvin Richardson, Laban Clark, Samuel Luckey, Arnold Scolfield, Henry Stead, John B. Stratos, Phineas Rice, Eben Smith, William Ross, Stephen Martindale.

New England—George Pickering, Timothy Merrit, Enoch Mudge, Ebenezer Blake, J. A. Merrill, Edward Hyde, John Lyndsey, Eleazer Wells, Ben. R. Hoyt, Wilber Fisk, Elisha Streeter, David Kilborn, John W. Mandy, Elijah Hedding.

Genesee—Isaac B. Smith, Jonathan Huestis, Loring Grant, Joseph Baker, Wyatt Chamberlayne, George Harmon, Seth Mattison, Benjamin G. Paddock, J. Alverson, William Snow, James Hall, Gideon Lanning, George W. Densmore, Fitch Reed, George Peck, Israel Chamberlayne.

Ohio—Jacob Young, James B. Findley, Martin Ruter, David Young, J. Strange, R. Bigelow, G. R. Jones, James Quin, Charles Waddle, J. F. Wright, John Sale, G. Elliott, J. Waterman.

Kentucky—John Brown, Jonathan Stamper, Richard Corwin, W. Holman, Charles Holiday, S. A. Morris, George McNelly, Peter Cartwright, J. Johnson, J. C. Light, Marcus Lindsey.

Missouri—Jesse Walker, John Scripps, William Beauchamp, David Sharp, S. H. Thompson.

Tennessee—T. L. L. Doughless, Wm. McMahon, John Tevis, Robert Paine, Thomas Madden, H. H. Brown, Thos. Stringfield, Joseph Kilpatrick, George Ekin.

Mississippi—Wm. Winans, Daniel de Vinne, Alexander Sale.

South Carolina—Lewis Myers, Wm. M. Kennedy, S. K. Hodges, J. O. Andrew, William Capers, Joseph Travis, Nicholas Talley, H. Bass, Samuel Dunwody, L. Pierce, James Norton.

Virginia—Hezekiah G. Leigh, Caleb Leech, Lewis Skidmore, W. Compton, Henry Holmes, B. Devaney, E. Drake, John C. Ballew, John Lattimore.

Baltimore—Joshua Soule, Nelson Reed, Joshua Wells, Stephen G. Rozell, J. Frye, Christopher Frye, Daniel Hitt, H. Smith, James McCann, A. Hemphill, Richard Tydings, Robert Burch, J. Thomas, John Baer.

Philadelphia—Ezekiel Cooper, Laurence McCombs, Thomas Ware, James Smith, John Smith, A. White, C. Pittman, J. Rustling, J. Potts, J. Neal, Jacob Moore, Manning Force, Laurence Laurenson.

The number of Bishops was increased to five, by the election to that office of the Rev. Joshua Soule, of the Baltimore Conference, and the Rev. Elijah Hedding of the N. England Conference.

By the creation of five new annual Conferences the number of the whole is augmented to seventeen.

Weekly Compendium.

A duel was fought yesterday morning, opposite Fort Mifflin, by a Lieut. in the regular army and a militia officer. The former had his thigh broken.

Washington Irving, has published one of his new works, entitled "Tales of a Traveller."

Capt. Evans, of the Navy, at N. York, died suddenly on Wednesday last, by bursting a blood-vessel.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock, after being out a few days, was struck by lightning, and had four men killed, and several severely burned.

The New York Gazette says, the arrival of the Vice President at his seat on Staten Island, was announced by the discharge of cannon.

A lad was drowned in the Schuylkill on Saturday afternoon. Immediately after his body was found, attempts were made to resuscitate life, but they proved ineffectual.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday morning last, a fire was discovered in the Woollen Cloth Manufactory belonging to William L. Fisher, Esq. near Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia. It burned with great violence until the Germantown engines were brought to act upon it, when the progress of the devouring element was arrested, and nearly one half of that valuable building saved.

The great trotting match of three miles on the Jamaica Turnpike, took place at one o'clock on Tuesday. The Philadelphia horse beat the New-York mare Betsy Baker, about 100 yards. Time 8 minutes and 42 seconds. The same horse trotted 12 miles over the same turnpike last summer, in 39 minutes.

A Camp Meeting will be held in the groves, in the vicinity of Tuckerton, N. J. to commence the 10th and close the 15th June, inst.

The U. S. Bank has taken the whole of the Five Million Stock just authorised by Congress, at par. This stock bears an interest of 4½ per cent, and is redeemable after 1823 at pleasure of government.

The frost which occurred last week was severely felt by the tender vegetables in New Jersey and many parts of the country.

It is stated the Haytien Government in consequence of a proposition from the government of France, has recently sent to France three accredited persons, to make a treaty, offensive and defensive.

The steam tow boat Hercules, built at Montreal for the purpose of towing up merchant vessels to that port, is found to equal the most sanguine expectations.

Ship News.—Among other lists of cargoes, in the Nantucket Inquirer of Tuesday, we find the following. "Arrived, sloop Henry, from Falmouth; passengers, 4 ladies, 3 musicians, 1 lion, 1 lama, 1 Shetland poney, a monkey, a baboon, and two lawyers."

Villain apprehended.—Sewel T. Mack, who was lately advertised for running away with the daughter of the lady with whom he boarded, leaving his wife behind him, has been arrested, at Amsterdam, Montgomery Co. Md. and committed to prison. He married the girl he ran off with, and she has returned to her mother totally insane.

On Wednesday, Mr. Richard Bishop, of Fell's Point, Baltimore, deliberately applied a loaded pistol to his breast, while standing in the street, and put an instant period to his existence.

Lucky Escape.—On Saturday last, the laborers in the cellars of some buildings to be erected at the corner of William and Liberty streets, in the city of New-York, were startled by the crackling of the windows in a two-story wooden house, about which they were at work, and scrambling out of the way with all possible speed, escaped being crushed under the ruins of the tenement, which fell to the ground from which they effected their retreat.

The collections for the sufferers by fire at New Castle have been promptly remitted, as deposits were made at the Bank of Pennsylvania. A final remittance being in contemplation, it is respectfully requested that the Ward and District Committees, will please to pay balances, where any remain, in the course of the present week.

A Norwich (Conn.) paper states that a Mr. David Evans, while chopping in the woods near that place, felled a hollow tree, which contained from *four to eight thousand swallows!* They were of the kind commonly denominated the wood swallow, and were in the torpid state when discovered.

A fire broke out in the woods in Suffolk County, N. Y. on the night of the 19th ult. and continued raging for some days. It commenced accidentally from burning brush, and spread over nearly 20,000 acres, consuming in its course from 70 to 80,000 cords of wood standing, and 4,000 cut.

The Providence Patriot of Saturday, says there has been a general *turn out* of the workmen in the manufactories in Pawtucket, for three days past, on account of the proprietors lowering the wages since the passing of the tariff bill, and reducing the time hitherto allowed at the several meals. All the factories except one have been shut up during the time.

A patent for generating high pressure steam, without a boiler, has been taken out by John Babcock, of Portsmouth, R. I.

Josiah Stolt, the young man in New Brunswick prison, for the murder of his wife, has terminated his earthly career by hanging himself in anticipation of the sentence of the law.

Eight hundred able bodied men are now actively employed in excavating the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

A board of Engineers are about to proceed, by direction of the president and in conformity with a law passed at the last session of Congress to survey the proposed route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Mr. Peter Barlow has received the Parliamentary premium conferred by the Board of Longitude, of five hundred pounds for his discovery in correcting the attraction of vessels.

De Witt Clinton, Esq. has been presented with a dinner set of Liverpool ware, from Utica, N.Y. the same never having been landed from the time of its shipment at Liverpool until received at its place of destination, on the river Mohawk. The ware is adorned with inscriptions and devices, commemorative of the "meeting of the waters," and bears pictured testimonials of the public spirit and talents of him whose labours they delineate. Orders for merchandize have been transmitted from several of the merchants at Utica, direct to Liverpool.

DUELLING!—A duel was fought in New Orleans, some time since between a Saxon of one of the burying grounds, and an assistant Grave Digger. The latter received a flesh wound in the thigh upon the first fire, but not fancying that entirely satisfactory, then took another round, in which the gentleman received a shot in the thigh bone, which proved a *quietus*. The affair originated in a dispute upon the very important matter of *grave digging!*

Trial for Murder.—On Friday last, Perez Anthony was tried at Boston, in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the murder of Theodore Stodder, on the high seas. It was proved that on the 24th day of January last, on board a vessel lying in the Bay of Honduras, the prisoner apparently in a violent fit of passion, in consequence of some slight provocation received some hours previous, loaded a two-barrelled gun and discharged it at Stodder, and caused his immediate death. The defence of the prisoner was conducted by Benjamin R. Nichols, and John Brazer Davis, Esqrs. The facts were very clearly proved by several witnesses. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Earthquake at Jamaica.—A most tremendous shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston on the 10th April, which caused great alarm among the inhabitants, who simultaneously rushed from their houses. Immediately after the shock had subsided, the Spanish and Portuguese and English and German Churches were opened, and immediately filled by persons of all sects, eager to return thanks to the Almighty for their escape from such imminent danger. Several houses sustained injury. The earthquake was felt with great force at Spanish Town and Old Harbour There was a second severe shock on the night of the 13th, and a slight one on the morning of the 14th.

New Orleans, May 12.—A case of Yellow Fever will be reported to the board of health. Mr. F. Gales, a creole and inhabitant of St. Domingo, a resident of New Orleans for about 18 years back, is the unfortunate victim on which the dreadful scourge has begun its work of destruction. We at first doubted the fact that Mr. Gales had died with the yellow fever, but it is now beyond any doubt. We received the intelligence from several persons who had it from the physicians who attended him, and hear, moreover, that last evening the body was opened in the presence of a number of professional gentlemen, who all agreed that the case was a complete one of yellow fever.

The thirty-three West India Islands contain an aggregate of 105,000 square miles; 460,000 whites; 1,600,000 mulattoes and blacks; 2,050,000 total population. Fifteen of these Islands belong to Britain, five to France, three to Spain, three to Denmark, four to the Dutch, one to Sweden, one to the Columbians, one independent.

Most of the Members of Congress took their departure from Washington City immediately after, and not a few of them before the adjournment. There remained in the city but fifteen or twenty, most of whom were detained by business.

Perhaps it is no more than due respect, says the National Intelligencer, to the gentlemen who are before the People as Candidates for the Presidency, particularly to notice the time and manner of their departure. In that sentiment, we mention, that General Jackson left here direct for home, a day or two before the adjournment, and that Mr. Clay left the city on Friday morning, also for his residence.

The London Magazine, for April, says of Mathews' *Trip to America*—

"On the first night the house was crowded with curious English and curious Americans.—The tone and temper in which the merry tourist tells of his travels were such as to delight both sides—and yet to *shake* them! Indeed, we are disposed to believe that Mathews' entertainment is more likely to conciliate the two nations than a thousand books, though written by a thousand men as kind and clever as Washington Irving."

Mr. Perkins.—The London Monthly Magazine of April 1st, says that "Mr. Perkins has not yet finished his steam engine, but he has accidentally discovered, that the force of the steam as it escapes from his generator, is greater than the explosion of gunpowder. He has therefore applied it to the discharge of bullets from gun barrels, and has found that he thus can discharge bullets as fast as they can be dropt into the line of force; and by using more than one barrel, his generator has discharged 300 bullets per minute. This appears to be a discovery pregnant with important consequences."

Public Disaster.—The College edifice at Burlington, Vt. was destroyed by fire on the morning of Thursday last, caused by a spark dropping on the roof. The libraries, and a part of the apparatus were saved, as well as most of the students' books and furniture. Other buildings will no doubt be erected as soon as possible, equally convenient as the former. The editor of the Sentinel remarks: "The loss sustained is great. Our college has long struggled with adversity, but through the blessing of a kind providence, it was rising superior to all obstacles, and bid fair to become eminent among the useful literary institutions of the country.—This misfortune may retard its march, but we know the spirit and liberality of our citizens, and of the state, and would not cast an imputation upon them by doubting whether it would soon be rebuilt. Indeed we look forward with an eye of faith, and already see it rising from its ashes, to become once more the pride and boast of our village."

The Steam Saw Mill, at Wilmington, N. C. with 200,000 feet of lumber, belonging to F. Mazoratt, and the Cape Fear Bank, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th inst. A small sloop, called the Eagle, loaded with lumber, was also destroyed; and several other vessels lying near the Mill, narrowly escaped. The fire was discovered upon the roof at an early hour in the morning, just as the workmen were turning out. The Mill, it is added, was insured partly in New York and partly in Charleston.

A letter from Natchez, dated May 1, says:—"We have had excessive rains here this Spring, and the Mississippi is again overflowing its banks. Much damage is already done, and the water is still rising. Prospects respecting the ensuing crops of cotton on the upland, are very doubtful. The weather has been remarkably cold for this climate, since the latter end of March. Business very dull."

New Orleans Journals to the 15th of May, state, that the planters in Mississippi were losing their cotton crops by the overflow of the river, wanting but a few inches of being as high as it was last year. A crevasse of considerable extent had been made in the levee above the plantation of general Wade Hampton, and serious damages was to be apprehended to the crops between that place and Natchez.

Captain Slade, of the brig Zone, arrived at this port from Havana, states, that the schr. Mechanic, captain Taber, from Thompson's Island for Tampico, was fallen in with by the Colombian schr. Santander, capt. Chase, on the 6th inst. who declared the Mechanic a lawful prize, and ordered her to Laguira, retaining on board the supercargo, Mr. Garreche, who has since arrived at Havana. They also fell in with the schr. Midas, bound to the same place, and after taking about 26 packages of dry goods, suffered her to proceed. On the 11th, she also captured the schr. Ned, from Havana bound to Amore, manned her, and ordered her to Laguira.

Solomon Ballew, carrier of the mail from Charlottesville to Richmond, in Virginia, who was indicted for purloining letters therefrom, has been tried at the Circuit Court of the United States now sitting in Richmond, and found guilty; but a motion in arrest of judgment is to be argued, on the ground, that the 18th section of the act of Congress, passed April 30th, 1810, does not embrace the case of a *carrier* of the mails that section embracing only those "employed in any of the departments of the General Post Office."

A Columbian cruizer has been lying off the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the Louisania Advertiser states that, "she boards every vessel of a certain description that passes. If, adds that Journal, this account be true, our navy department should look into it. Our commerce with the Mexican provinces is advantageous to the United States, and holds out inducements to cruizers to interrupt it. We should not be surprised to find that this cruizer is in search of the little Mexican fleet of merchantmen that is hourly looked for."

Explosions.—The powder works, near the village of Newburg, (N. J.) owned by Mr. Rodgers, blew up on Wednesday last, about four o'clock in the morning, supposed to have been the work of some vile incendiaries. Many people at the distance of eight or ten miles, were awoke by the jarring of the windows. The loss is variously estimated from 2 to 6000 dollars. Mr. R. met with a similar loss about a year ago.

The powder mill at Westfield, Mass. owned by Stiles & Pomroy, blew up on Saturday night. No person injured.

FROM AFRICA.

Captain Daily, of the Miles Standish, arrived at Providence, on Friday week, 48 days from Africa, informs that there had been a general engagement between the natives and the English forces there, under Sir Charles M'Carty, governor-general of the West Coast of Africa, in which the governor was killed, and the army under his command entirely cut up, with the loss of 400 men. The English squadron had declared the coast to be in a state of blockade, and the Miles Standish was ordered off.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the U. S. Gazette, dated Aux Cayes, 14th May, 1824.

"We are at a stand here, owing to an order from the general, prohibiting the Treasurer from receiving the coin of the government made in the 12th year of their independence. An express has gone this day to Port au Prince, with a memorial to the President, to know what is to be done, and what in future is to be the coin of the country should he refuse the coin of 12, we may consider all the merchants here and those connected with them as ruined men."

DARING ROBBERY.—Between one and two o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, while the clerk was absent for a few moments in the interior of the warehouse, a person entered the counting room of Messrs. Bruse & Dannerman, south Gay street, Baltimore, and stole from the desk the Bank Book, containing TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, in U. S. Bank bills of $100 each, all payable at the Branch Bank in that city, from which they had been but a short time before drawn.—It is believed that the theft was committed by a person of middle size, rather shabbily dressed, supposed to be 15 or 16 years of age. Should any notes of this description be offered by a suspicious person, it is the duty of every good citizen to stop them, in order that these worthy gentlemen may be aided in recovering their money, and that the daring felon may be brought to punishment.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP.—Accounts from Paramaribo, (in Dutch Guiana, Capitol of Surinam) of the 30th Jan. relate that on the night of the 6th, a great number of negroes had been clandestinely carried away by a French brig called *La Legere*, Capt. Poussin, and supercargo Bleu, in consequence of which the Governor had ordered a general embargo, to hinder those people from escaping, and to trace the negroes whom they had taken away. By the proclamation of the 23d of January the embargo was taken off, because as it

states, the above named supercargo was taken, and 269 Africans found and released from slavery into which the persons concerned in this shameful traffic were carrying them.

The names of these Frenchmen should be held up to universal execration; as beings among the basest of their species.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Lexington, (Ky.) May 15.—A most atrocious and inhuman murder was committed in Bourbon county, on Saturday the 8th instant, on the body of Mr. James M'Cormack, formerly a resident of that county. He was going from Paris to Shield's Mill, on Stoner, to close some unsettled business in the neighbourhood where he had lately resided, when he was met by David and Robert Shields, who entertained the most bitter animosity towards him, in consequence of his having recovered a verdict of $1000 dollars against one of them for the seduction of his daughter. These monsters in human shape immediately fell to beating him with clubs until they thought he was near dead, and threw him over a log on the bank of a creek, and exclaimed, "Lay there, you damned old rascal, till night, and we'll fix you then."—The poor old man was conscious of his situation, and knew all that was said. After they left him, he made out to crawl to a Mr. Sheriff's, when he became deranged until the next day; recovering his senses he related the mournful tragedy: He said Bob Shields struck him first, and stunned him so that he fell. They then threw him over the log, when he opened his eyes and begged for mercy. In order to stop his cries, they ran a stick down his throat, which is supposed to have inflicted the mortal wound. He died on the Monday night following.

Both the Shields have been taken and confined in separate rooms in the jail, and will probably be tried at the present term of the Bourbon Circuit Court, now in session.

We have extracted from the Woodbury Herald, of Wednesday last, the following particulars touching the examination of the three men who were arrested in the neighbourhood of that town, as being concerned in the Murder of Mr. Bonsall. Should they prove to be the murderers—and there is little room to doubt the evidence of the fact; it is believed none will pretend to deny that they justly deserve all the rigour of the law, for this foul and unnatural deed.

On Friday last, one of our citizens, while in the vicinity of Swedesboro', was informed that three suspicious looking men had passed up the road towards Woodbury, and he was advised to arrest them for an examination before they could cross the ferry. The gentleman immediately followed them on to this place, and arrived shortly after they had passed through: he communicated his suspicions to some others, who joined in the pursuit, and the men were all overtaken near Timber Creek bridge, and brought back.

They were examined separately in the Court House, by Judge Hopkins, and so great was the public interest excited, that the court-room was filled to overflowing. We give below a sketch of the most important parts of the story drawn from them in the course of the two examinations of Friday and Saturday evenings.

The first one called up, and his name was William Jones—that he came from Westmoreland county to Philadelphia, and from thence to the Canal at Newbold's Landing—that he crossed the Delaware at New Castle early this morning (Friday) alone—he fell in with his comrades this side the Delaware—had never seen either of them before—had travelled with them all day until arrested—had dined at Swedesboro', and were on their way to Philadelphia—could not tell where he was on the day of the murder, exactly, perhaps on the road; perhaps in the city. On his second examination, said his name was Washington Labby; could not tell why he changed his name; left Philadelphia Saturday morning last, in an oyster boat, in company with Abraham Buys, and several others; had been in the city two or three months—was going down to New Castle; lived with his mother in the city; was on board the boat on the night of the murder; had not been nearer Darby than the High Bridge in Kensington, within a week past.

Abraham Buys, on his first examination, said he lived in Philadelphia; followed oystering from the city for several years past; came from Cape May last; could not tell what day he left the Cape; had no family; came in a boat from Cape May to the Canal with Labby, whom he called Thomas; did not know his proper name; met with the other man at the Canal; landed in Jersey at Finn's point; crossed the Delaware yesterday (Thursday,) about ten or 11 o'clock, with both the other men; slept in the woods by himself last night, and joined his companions again this morning; don't know where the other two slept; did not eat any thing since he came into Jersey, till dinner to-day, which they all got at a tavern in Woodbury; believed he was on board a boat on Saturday catching oysters. The prisoner was searched, and a number of keys and a small axe were found on him, which he said he had received from a Capt. Schenk; the largest man of the two he called Thomas.

On his second examination, he said the scissors chain found on him he picked up in the road in Jersey; did not know where Darby was; a woman lived with him, but he was not married; left Philadelphia about eight days ago with Labby; knew his name; never saw the other man before he met him at Dragon Neck.

Michael Monroe lived last at Lancaster; came to the Canal on Tuesday night last; no one in company; came into Jersey this morning, (Friday); crossed with the other two men very early; lodged the other side of the river last night; the other two men dined with him yesterday on the other side of the river, and slept in the same house with him last night; first met the other two men at the Canal; could not say, with any certainty, where he was on Saturday last; was back of West Chester on Sunday.

On his second examination, he was in Lancaster on the 18th or 20th of the month; followed shoe-making in Philadelphia within a month past; while there he passed by the name of James Wellington; he could give a good reason for changing his name, but it would not be any use; worked at his trade in New York, two or three years ago, with a Mr. Board; did not wish Mr. B to be written to; had no friends; had never been to Darby in his recollection; did not know a town by that name. A pair of blue pantaloons being shown him, he said they were his; he had bought them and a blue coat and domestic muslin shirt, last Monday night, all of one man, between Lancaster and West Chester; they are not new.—The rent, which is darned with black silk, on the thigh of the pantaloons, he said had been a rule pocket.

The scissors chain found on Buys, has been recognized as the same stolen from Mrs. Warner, and the pantaloons and coat found in Wellington's bundle, are identified as the property of the deceased, by the tailor who made them. The ten dollar note taken from Mrs. Warner, has been traced to Smalltown, where it was passed by one of the men; and every circumstance that has transpired since their apprehension, goes more fully to prove their participation in this foul deed.

They are now confined in our jail, and as an additional security, a guard is stationed at the prison every night, to prevent the possibility of escape or rescue. The will remain here until they are legally demanded by the Executive of Pennsylvania.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, June 5, 1824.

THE CASKET is now ready for delivery. Subscribers to this work may expect to receive it in the course of next week. Those who can make it convenient will oblige us by calling at this office, as they can then be furnished with it immediately.

The essays of Brutus and Cassius are both laid aside as being too acrimonious for publication. We are willing, at all times, to leave our columns open, free for the liberal discussion of any subject which may meet the attention of our correspondents. We do not, however, consider ourselves responsible for the sentiments they may use, unless of a personal nature, which we are careful to exclude; particularly, if directed with disrespect, towards that sex, whose good opinion, it is our pride to boast, we take an interest in cultivating.

The quotation which follows, is from the pen of Mr. Jenks, editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, and is worthy the candid and liberal sentiments which are circulated by that paper. We wish it to be noticed by those individuals who set themselves up as beacons of light to correct the errors which they say have crept into society, regarding matters of religion. "Every man of reflection must be convinced of the impropriety and folly of *legislating* at all on religious subjects. The difficulty of accommodating human regulations to the occult and isolated and sacred faith of individuals in all their variety of opinions, renders such laws futile and ineffectual. While they exist, a fair investigation of truth is impossible. All penal statutes should have reference solely to the *moral* conduct of men—to those mutual relations which his *social* condition alone inspires—and not his connection with God and eternity."

It would astonish the reader, could he examine the records of our bordering settlements, and mark the progress of improvement and civilization which has taken place since the declaration of independence. What may yet be expected at no distant period, may easily be imagined from what has been witnessed within the last twenty years. On the 9th of December, 1799, William H. Harrison presented his credentials as a delegate from the North Western territory. That "territory" is now divided into the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the territory of Michigan, and there is a vast tract of land north west or north of those states, out of which other states will be formed in a few years—the present population of the district then represented by Mr. Harrison as a delegate, is about one million, and sends eighteen members and one delegate to the house of representatives of the United States.

Lafayette.—A letter from a gentleman now in Paris, who has lately visited Fayette, says:—"Should I dare draw a conclusion from what I heard him say, I would unhesitatingly declare, that we should see him among us before fall, or perhaps in a very short time. The sooner the better; for, without doubt, as I have often mentioned, he is the best person I ever came across in my life, and one of the most modest and distinguished men in the world. He is absolutely too good for Europe. America is the soil alone congenial to him, and may he soon be there to know and see how much we cherish and love him, and prove that Republics are not, as was formerly said, always ungrateful."

It is with feelings of regret that we record the destruction, by fire, of the printing establishment of Messrs. Mendenhall & Walters, at Wilmington, (Del.) They are two worthy young men, who, by their perseverance and industry had placed themselves in a situation to begin business, which they commenced under very flattering prospects. This sudden reverse in their affairs, no doubt will be severely felt, and we sincerely commiserate with them on the occasion, but hope they may be enabled by the assistance of their friends, soon to repair their losses. The fire broke out on Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, in the upper part of the building the second floor of which they occupied. The flames spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to secure the printing materials. The lower story was tenanted by Mr. Joseph Pogue, as a dry good store; a great part of his articles were saved. The adjoining houses caught fire several times, and were with difficulty preserved from sharing the fate of that in which the fire originated, which was totally consumed. It will be recollected that the WILMINGTONIAN, and the BEACON, were both printed by Mendenhall & Walters, and must necessarily be suspended for a season.

COMMUNICATION.

The inordinate desire of monopolizing, produces a mischievous effect upon many branches of business, but in few is it more palpably injurious than in the mode pursued by our Victuallers in furnishing the article of veal to our markets. Great exertions are made to secure to themselves the best calves, which are frequently kept in a state of starvation during several days previous to their being slaughtered; which, added to the abuse received on the passage to the city, frequently, and almost inevitably, leaves the calf in a state highly diseased before it is killed; after which no subsequent treatment can render the meat an article of wholesome diet. The subject is pregnant with disgusting minutiæ; but thus much suffice it to have said. Is it not, therefore, worthy the attention of our citizens? Is it not worthy the cognizance of the Health Officers?

A letter from WASHINGTON, dated June 2d, says, "Mr. Crawford is extremely ill, and not the slightest hopes are entertained of his recovery. He had a paralytic stroke on the 18th ult. which has left him very weak. Previous to this attack his eye sight was entirely gone."

COMMUNICATION.

THE TARIFF.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Believing that some of the uneasiness under which the public mind labors, relative to the recent regulation of the Tariff Duties of the United States during the late session of Congress, might be removed by a candid discussion of the subject, I am induced to beg the favour of your paper as the medium through which to introduce that discussion. Aware that you can assign me but little room, I shall endeavour to be as brief as the nature of the subject will admit. Conceiving, as I do, that the subject is of the first importance to the United States, inasmuch as the frequent alteration of the Tariff in any country, is attended with inevitable and destructive consequences, not to commerce only, but likewise to agriculture and manufactures. If a man should embark in any concern under the existing tariff, an alteration of the duties might be of ruinous consequences.—Wherefore, if in any country frequent changes are resorted to, there is no security to the parties engaged, either in commerce, manufactures or agriculture; and a limited business, if not a total dereliction is the consequence.

I hesitated on this subject, in order that it might have received an abler advocate. Confident of the salutary effect of the measure upon the United States, I am anxious to induce, if possible, only a patient acquiescence in the design, under the fullest assurance that peace and prosperity, as well as independence will be the result.

That the subject is important, the liberal discussion it has received from the ablest statesmen of Europe prove. But they have written under circumstances in many respects differing from ours.—We commenced our unexampled career in an uncultivated country, with a limited population, and with few and rude materials for manufacture. Hence, fabrication was tedious and unproductive; while Europe, with its dense population and experience, very properly at that period superceded and mocked our attempts. At that time, and for a number of succeeding years, few artizans emigrated to the United States, and those few with other prospects than manufacture; and on their settlement, uniformly exchanged their mechanical, for agricultural professions—and the cause is manifest. But is there no period to this course? Is not a change from primeval customs as necessary in this, as in other countries, upon a change of circumstances? A change of circumstances has been effected! Our trade with Europe has been declining for several years, and for several years the balance of trade has been against us! It is now known that we are not in want of population, that we have sufficient for all our exigencies, and which has rendered the intervention of Congress, at the present juncture, wise and salutary.

We have but to take an unprejudiced view of Europe, to be convinced of the propriety of the measure adopted by Congress. All those countries which have adhered to low tariff duties, whereby their neighbours have been enabled to export their fabrics to them without expense or difficulty, have enlarged the market of other manufacturing countries and proportionably contracted their own, to the manifest introduction of poverty, and its concomitant ruin of state finances. While on the contrary those countries which have pursued the opposite course, have struggled with difficulties for the moment, but have eventually risen to opulence and independence, and in some instances repaired the public credit, ruined by a contrary policy; which has been effected by increasing the consumption of domestic articles and thereby opening a market at home for the surplus, both of agriculture and manufactures. In corroboration of this, I shall extract a maxim adopted by Alexander Hamilton, Esq. in his report, while Secretary of the Treasury, from the 'Wealth of Nations,' with his comment thereon:

"Whatever tends to diminish in any country the number of artificers and manufactures, tends to diminish the home market, the most important of all markets for the rude produce of the soil, and thereby still further to discourage agriculture."

"This sound maxim may be fairly said to be the 'Alpha and Omega,' the law and the prophets' as regards political economy. It is the same with respect to that science, as 'Love God above all things, and your neighbour as yourself' in religion. The prosperity or decay of any country bears a regular proportion to its observance or rejection. Great Britain has, by every conceivable means, increased 'the market for the raw produce of her own soil,' and every soil under heaven. On this basis she has erected the stupendous power she possesses, so far beyond what her natural advantages entitle her to claim. In Ireland, on the contrary, every thing has for centuries concurred to diminish this domestic market—hence her misery and wretchedness.

"To the misfortune of our country, our entire system has been in opposition to this maxim. At every step of our progress, we have, by the encouragement of foreign importations, been constantly 'diminishing the number of artificers and manufacturers,' and thus 'diminishing the market for the rude produce of the soil.' And in this wretched policy the farmers and planters of the country have suicidably co-operated. They blindly thought they were only guarding against and depressing the manufacturers—but the stroke has recoiled upon themselves, and on the country at large."

I shall conclude this essay with some observations of a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of American Manufactures. "The opinions of Mr. Hamilton on those topics are entitled to particular attention. His associates were chiefly among the *Mercantile Class*, a very large proportion of whom were his warm admirers and partizans. Whereas with the manufacturers and mechanics generally, he was unpopular. Had he any undue bias to mislead him, therefore, it would have been in favour of the former and against the latter class.—And when a man with such a mind, and under such circumstances, advocated the protection of manufactures, for the promotion of national prosperity, those who take the opposite side of the question, ought to weigh the subject well, and consider whether, in a conflict of opinion between them and Mr. Hamilton, on a point which he had thoroughly investigated in all its bearings and aspects, it is not highly probable that they are in error—and that they sacrificed the vital interests of a great nation by an obstinate adherence to theories, which, however plausible, have never failed to entail wretchedness on all the nations which have carried them into operation! witness Spain, Italy, Portugal, Poland and Ireland, all of which, highly favoured as they are by Heaven, have had their energies and prosperity blasted, by buying goods abroad, because they could be had cheaper than they could be bought at home—and thus fostering Foreign, and frowning on domestic industry. On the other hand, all the nations that have protected their own industry, have prospered exactly in proportion to that protection."

S.

The Quarantine of this port commenced on Tuesday, June 1, and will continue until the 1st of October next.

The following are the officers of the Health Establishment, viz:

President—William Rinder.
Secretary—George Emerson, M. D.
Treasurer—Samuel J. Robbins.
Health Officer—William Mandry.
Port Physician—Alexander Knight, M. D.
Agent of the Board—Joseph Reynolds.
Lazaretto Physician—George F. Lehman, M. D.
Quarantine Master—Henry Kenyon.
Steward of the Lazaretto—John Robbins.

ORDINATION.

The ordination of the Rev. WILLIAM MORAN, by Divine permission, will take place at the Second Universalist Church, Callowhill street, on Thursday the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

May 31. Ship Margaret, Gulager, 16 days from New Orleans, with Tobacco, &c.; Brigs Zeno, Shute, 13 days from Havana, Logwood, &c.; Sarah, Lewis, 17 days from St. Kitts, Sugar, Molasses, &c.; Schr. Dolphin, Burgess, 20 days from St. Jago de Cuba, Sugar, Coffee, &c.

June 1. Packet ship Montezuma, Potts, 33 days from Liverpool, Merchandize; Ship Ohio, Kay, 15 days from New Orleans, Cotton, Lead, &c.; Brigs Elizabeth, Campbell, 13 days from St. Croix, Sugars; Pomona, Deming, 42 days from Madeira, Wine, &c.

June 2. Ship Julius Cæsar, French, 40 days from Liverpool, Dry Goods, &c.; Nancy, Bray, 35 days from Liverpool, Coal, &c.; Brig Olive & Sarah, Blackmer, 14 days from Antigua, Rum, Sugar and Molasses; Schrs. Eliza, Jane, Harrison, 10 days from Havana, Sugar and Coffee; Good Friends, Wheeler, 16 days from Aux Cayes, Coffee, &c.; Almira, Wilson, 14 days from St. Vincents, Ball &c.

CLEARED,

May 31. Ship Carolinian, Robinson, Charleston.
June 1. Ship Elizabeth, Jones, Buenos Ayres.
June 2. Brig Argus, Gilpatrick, Marseilles.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 27th May, by the Rev. Mr. Delaney, Mr. JOHN KILLE, to Miss MARTHA GILL, both of Gloucester County, New-Jersey.

On the 3d instant, at Friends' Meeting House, on Twelfth street, Dr. BENJAMIN ELLIS, to AMY, daughter of Ellis Yarnall, all of this city.

On the 26th ult. at New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Mr. PETER ROSE, of Philadelphia, to HARRIET ANN BEEBE, daughter of Mr. John Edwards, of New-York.

On the 12th ult. at Wheeling, Va. by the Rev. John Armstrong, RUSSELL BOTSFORD, Esq. Judge of Probate for Fayette county, (Illinois,) to Mrs. MARGARET BRINGHURST, daughter of Capt. Wm. Brewster, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. SAMUEL EDDIS, to Miss MARGARET WHISTLER, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 3d inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, CHARLES CADWALLADER, of Bucks county, Pa. to RACHEL SELLERS, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. G. C. Potts, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, Merchant, to Miss MARY RAY, both of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, in the 29th year of his age. The deceased was a young man who gave promise of a long and useful sojourn among us, but in the very spring time of life, by the command of an all-wise Creator, to whose unerring dispensations all must bow in humility, he has been called away to a world of spirits, where, we trust and believe, he will receive the reward of a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a faithful and intelligent friend.

On the 4th inst. EDWARD RUSHTON, aged 38 years, a native of Manchester, England. His friends are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late dwelling, No. 24 North Front street.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d inst. after a lingering illness, which she sustained with pious resignation and christian fortitude, Mrs. RUTH RISING, in the 69th year of her age, relict of the late Mr. Eli Rising, of Enfield, Conn.

On the 23d ult. suddenly, Mr SAMUEL WITHY, Coachmaker, in the 38th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after a severe illness, Mrs. CATHARINE BURKELLOW, aged 30.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d inst. after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM FREIL.

On the 20th ult. in Venango county, N. Y. THOMAS R. PETERS, Esq. Counsellor at Law, youngest son of the Hon Richard Peters, Esq.

On Thursday afternoon after a long and lingering illness, aged 61, Mrs. ALICE COSE.

On Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, JOHN DRINKER, in the 41st year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d inst. Mr. CHRISTIAN STEINMETZ, aged 57 years.

On the 1st inst. at Swedesborough, N. J. Mr. RICHARD TITTERMARY, Ropemaker, aged 71, formerly of this city.

On the 31st ult. of pulmonary consumption, Mr. JOSEPH DELAPLAINE, a gentleman generally known and esteemed.

On Seventh day, the 29th ult. JONATHAN CARMALT, of the Northern Liberties, aged 60.

On Saturday evening, the 29th ult. after a lingering illness, Miss CATHARINE HAVARD, aged 17.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH GIBBS, aged 84, relict of the late Judah W. Gibbs.

On Sunday night, the 30th ult. Mr. WILLIAM JACKSON, stable keeper, Harmony court, aged 39.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	43	30	73
In New-York,	34	45	79

In New-York, there were 12 deaths by Small Pox! and 8 by consumption.

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, S. W. corner of Vine and Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

STUMPS

THAT very prevalent misfortune, the loss of the Upper Front Teeth, induces the Subscriber to believe that the following communication upon the subject of decayed Teeth will be found deserving of an attentive perusal.

The upper front Teeth are destroyed by pressure, and the only way known to give them room to grow is by filing or by extracting certain sound Teeth. The front Teeth in the under jaw are open by nature and do not decay.

After the mortification in the upper front Teeth has progressed inwardly for about two years, where there is no enamel to stop its progress—blackness appears between them outwardly, and the Teeth are very liable to break off, leaving the Stumps in the gums.

When a Tooth is first broken off, a Tooth can be fixed on its Stumps so firmly as scarcely to be known from a natural Tooth, and the pivot will answer the purpose of a plug and prevent further decay in the Stump; but if the Stumps are neglected the owner will lose the benefit of having Teeth fixed in the mouth in the best way known, the way nearest to nature.

Great advantage attends fixing the Teeth in the mouth on Stumps; they never injure adjoining Teeth, and when necessary to give pain, which seldom occurs, the Dentist can always inform before hand.

When one tooth in front breaks off, the stump is often neglected—but when more than one tooth breaks the inconvenience is truly serious, and the unfortunate person is sure to lament his great and irreparable misfortune, that he did not know the importance of an early application to the Dentist, as by this time the Stump of the Teeth first broken becomes so carious as to render the fixing a Tooth firmly on such decayed Stumps an operation of great difficulty.

The Teeth the advertiser furnishes are very strong and serviceable and do not lose their pivots, nor their colour, nor injure the breath, and only require to be seen to be approved.

Immense advantage attends plugging decayed teeth with gold—the operation gives no pain. The plug protects the nerve, prevents further decay and the pain of Tooth Ache—one ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

It is of the first importance that the Teeth be from time to time cleaned with proper instruments, otherwise tartar, or what some persons call scurvy in the gums, will force the gums from the Teeth, and even destroy Teeth that have room given them to grow by nature.

The Advertiser extracts the most difficult Stumps with great safety and with so little pain as is sure to astonish every one, and continues to perform every operation in the line of his profession, on his well known moderate terms. He also fixes Teeth on decayed Stumps, in a way more securely than hitherto discovered.

Office No. 172 Vine-street, between Fifth & Sixth-st. cets.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

June 5—3t*

PHILADELPHIA

THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,

No. 53 NORTH SECOND-STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies of this City, that they have opened the above Store, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and Linen Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kind—Sewing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Rug do. and Worsted, Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in families; also, a variety of Fancy Articles, Gimps, Frogs, Buttons, Cords and other Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.

June 5—3m

Valuable Tools For Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at No. 120 North Fifth st. All the Tools of Edward W. Carr, deceased, consisting of Machines for cutting large Screws, Stocks with Dies and Taps, Turning Lathes, Sledge Hammers, Swedges, Anvils, Smith's Tongs, Vices, with a great variety of other Tools.

By Order of ELIZABETH CARR,
Sole Executrix to the Estate.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of EDWARD W. CARR, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those persons who have borrowed any of his tools, to return the same immediately to the Subscriber.

ELIZABETH CARR,
No. 120 North Fifth street, sole Executrix to the Estate.

N. B. All who may have claims against the Estate are requested to meet at Mr. Henry Myers', corner of Fifth and Race streets, on Friday evening, the 11th inst. at 8 o'clock.

June 5 3t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN BAKER, deceased, late Victualler, of the Northern Liberties, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any claims against said Estate, are requested to present their accounts to

HANNAH BAKER, *Administratrix*,
June 5—3t* No. 7 Rachel Street, N. Liberties.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION,

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

PRIZES! PRIZES!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 24th INSTANT,

AND another Class of the brilliant and popular UNION CANAL LOTTERY, on the New Series plan, will be determined, when Prizes amounting to

$1,920 DOLLARS

Will be distributed among the holders of Tickets. The drawing of three numbers will determine the Scheme, and the whole be effected in five minutes.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50	Eighths	62½
Whole Package	$22 25	Quarter	$5 56
Half do	11 12½	Eighth	2 78

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TWELFTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	do	1086	is	5430
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	10	is	1080
2754	do	5	is	$13770

3084 Prizes, $31920
4896 Blanks.

7980 Tickets.

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME.

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. June 5—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 24th of THIS MONTH.

Twelfth Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	do	1085	is	5430
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	10	is	1080
2754	do	5	is	13770

3084 Prizes. $31920
4896 Blanks.

7980 Tickets at $5. $31920

Tickets and Shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Where have recently been sold, 1 prize of 20,000 dollars, 1 of 5000, and prizes of 2500, of 1000, and an immense number of 1,000, together amounting to upwards of

100,000 DOLLARS.

The Cash, as usual, will be advanced for Prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. June 5—tf

TO THE PUBLIC;

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Boston, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the Lungs, leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often allay the irritation and cure a cough where high fever or inflammation does not exist, if used in season; to accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Messrs. Kimball Chelmsford Cook, of Stephen Stanton, notwithstanding some persons have taken the liberty to apply them to what they call Anderson's Cough Drops, signed J. D. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to prefer it by, as all the cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen,

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said M'Ken's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821 I was afflicted with a frequent and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has unvariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 4, 1821.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH & PEARSALL, T. W. DYOTT, EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No 218 Market-st. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coates and Second-st. PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets, and THOMAS CAVE, No. 224 Market-street. June 5—1y

THE CHRISTIAN, No. 20,

OF this day, contains a Letter from a *Methodist*, showing that the noisy, boisterous, and vehement manner of preaching prevalent among that body of Christians, is anti-scriptural and mischievous.

Also, *An Address* to the Presbyterian Clergy, now assembled in this city; and the usual variety of matter.

Published weekly, at No. 74 South Second street, by JOHN MORTIMER.

June 5—1t

Grand and Splendid Drawing.

Cohen's Office, 114 Market st.
Baltimore, May 26, 1824.

THE most splendid drawing ever witnessed in Baltimore, will take place on Thursday the 24th of NEXT MONTH (June) by distributing from the wheels of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, the following magnificent capitals:

$100,000—20,000,
2 OF 10,000—5,000,
6 OF 1,000 DOLLARS,

Besides 23 of 100, 12 of 50, and 2274 of 12 dollars, the whole payable in CASH, and to be all awarded

IN ONE DRAWING ONLY!

At the present interesting and highly attractive period of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY, those not yet supplied with tickets or shares should make application without delay in order to prevent disappointment, as the tickets are becoming scarce and the demand encreasing.

Distant adventurers may write with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if their orders should not arrive in time, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or if they so direct, will be invested in such other lottery on hand as the state of the wheels in it might justify.

Whole ticket $20,	may produce	$100,000
Half 10,	may produce	50,000
Quarter 5,	may produce	25 000
Eighth 2,50,	may produce	12,500

Tickets and shares, warranted such as to be had at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office,

114 MARKET ST. BALTIMORE.

Where the great capital prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. J. COHEN, Jr. Baltimore. may 29—3t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

LYRIC MONODIES.

He wooed her in her forest bower,
Herself the fairest, sweetest flower,
He saw her blithe, and wild as they
That warble in the sunny ray—
He went! and oh! how changed that eye!
Her very smile was mockery;
So wild, so vacant, was its gleam,
As the life fled the lingering beam,
And but for that faint hectic glow
That flushed upon her cheek of snow;
So wild, so sad, so still, her air,
You saw that death was hovering there—
'Twas beauty striving with decay,
It told of hopes long passed away.

Her tale was short and sadly told,
Ere her lips were fixed and cold:
"Oh! I have wended lone and sad,
Where icy snows the rocks have clad;
My robe in wet sea spray I wring,
My hair locks in a tempest flung;
I felt cold nature's ruined state,
I gazed where all was desolate,
But oh! that cold and inward dread
For blighted hope and beauty dead;
For hopeless love deferred too long,
I wailed in many a bitter song;
And feel the flush and pale decay,
Together on my cold cheek play."

Cold is now that heart of feeling,
Where the icy worm is stealing.

Honesty not the best Policy.

Ere aught I knew of this world's treasures,
Its tempting stores or tempting pleasures,
My good instructors always taught me
"Honesty is best policy"—and so I thought me:
But think no more—since, t'other day,
Tempted by sparkling eyes to stray,
I stole a kiss—which gave such feeling,
I'm ne'er so happy as when stealing.

PUZZLE.

I	see	*I*	she read see	that me
an	may	love are	up	you'll I'll have
in	you	but you	and then	have you'll
love	as	me	and down and	you if

The following specimen of a new translation of the Æneis into English by a Dutchman, is worth preserving, as it is possible the whole work may never appear. The classic reader need not be told that it is a translation of the passage which describes the storm, and the incidents between Dido and Æneas, who were driven into the cave by its violence.

"Schtorm drive dem under
"De cliff of de grove:
"Dey mind not de tunder,
"But de schweet luve!"

The following, by the same author, is an epitaph on Shenstone. We are not aware that it has ever before been published. It was probably written after the author had attained some proficiency in English orthography.

"Beneath this cold stone
"Lies William Shenstone.
"He was a poet national,
"And wrote on subjects rural."

Original Letter from the Chief Magistrate of a Corporation in the County of Norfolk.

Dear Sur, on monday next I am to be made a *Mare* and shall be much obliged to you if so be as you will send me down by the coach some provissions fo ting for the occasion, as Im to ax my brother the old *Mare* and the rest of the bentch. I am, Sur, &c.

Answer, by a wag, into whose hands it fell.

Sir, in obedience to your order, have sent you per coach two bushels of the best oats, and, as you are to treat the old *Mare*, have added some bran to make a mash.

TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

The following is a literal copy of a speech, delivered at a debating society in one of the Western towns of Pennsylvania. Corporal Trim's eloquence was no touch to this masterpiece.

"Well—the subject to be excussed is whether ardent spirits does any good or not. I confirm it don't. Just think of our ancistors in future days—They lived to a most numerous age—So that I think that whiskey or ardent spirits don't do any good. [Long pause.] Well—the question to be excussed is whether ardent spirits does any good or not—So that I include that it don't. [Another pause.] I can't git hold on the darned thing."

DISINTERESTED LOVE.

A young lady told an old gentleman, that she was in love with his estate: "Take it, madam," said he, "and then you will possess two-thirds of myself, for you have my mind already, and my whole being consists but of mind, body and estate."—"Oh, then," rejoined the juvenile fair, "it would be very unreasonable, sir, to rob you of all three.—Pray keep your body for yourself."

A considerate kinsman.—The late Mr. C. Stackpole observing that every set of servants cheated their master, said, that as he could not expect better luck than his neighbours, and did not wish any of his property to go out of his own family, he would hire his from among his poor relations; he did so,—and it was not uncommon to hear him call out when his table was full of company of the first respectability,—"*Uncle Tom*, tell *cousin Dick* to go down to the kitchen, and acquaint *aunt Betty* that she has toasted the mutton to rags."

Sincere sorrow.—A thief being brought to Tyburn to be executed, the ordinary of Newgate, in taking his last confession, asked him if he was not sorry for having committed the robbery for which he was about to suffer? The criminal answered, yes, but that he was more *sorry for not having stolen enough to bribe the evidence.*

At Purysburg, on the Savannah river, a soldier named Nicklin, having made frequent attempts to desert, was tried and sentenced to be hanged. General Lincoln ordered the execution. The rope broke, the second was procured, which broke also; the case was reported to the General for directions. "Let him run, (said the General,) I thought he looked like a scape gallows."

No prince was more addressed than Charles II. while the very people who sent these generous, nay extravagant offers, scarcely allowed him the necessary supplies. Killigrew saw this in a proper view, and once gave private orders to the king's tailor to make one of his majesty's coat pockets of a most enormous size, and the other scarcely larger than a thimble. The king being informed that this was done at the desire of Killigrew, asked him the reason. "May it please your Majesty, (replied the arch wag,) the large pockets is to receive the *addresses* of your subjects, and the other is to put the money in, which they intend to present you with."

TO TAKE MILDEW OUT OF LINEN.

Take soap, and rub it well; then scrape some fine chalk, and rub that also in the linen: lay it on the grass; as it dries wet it a little and it will come out at twice wetting.

DR. JOHNSON.

When the London City Coffee House was first opened, Dr. Johnson frequently called there; one morning observing a large book upon the table took it up, and after inspecting the outside with great attention, he found it to be Minshew's Dictionary of Twelve Languages; upon which he turned round to the master of the house, and asked him what use he could have for such a book?—"To amuse literary gentlemen," was the reply. "Do you understand any of these languages?"—"I find it a very difficult task, Sir, to understand my own, for I am not possessed of the erudition of a Johnson." The doctor looked at him stedfastly, and replied, "Sir, you are a very impudent fellow."—Sir, I am sorry you think so, (replied the man,) *I hope, we shall both of us mend our manners.*" On this the doctor drank his chocolate and marched out of the house.

THE WAY TO SILENCE COMPLAINTS.

'Be easy,' said a rich invalid to his son-in-law, who was, every hour, perplexing him with complaints of his wife's misbehaviour. 'Be easy, I say; as her behaviour is so very blameable, I will alter my will, and cut her off with a shilling.' He heard no more of his daughter's failings.

There is a popular story, that about 300 years ago, the city of Basil was threatened with an assault at sunrise. The artist, who had the care of the great clock of the tower, having heard that the attack was to begin when it should strike one after midnight, caused it to be altered, and it struck two instead of one—thinking they were too late, the enemy gave up the attempt; and in commemoration of this deliverance, the clock ever since has been kept an hour in advance.

DEBTS.—Dr. Johnson says, that "small debts are like small shot," they are rattling on every side, and can scarcely be escaped without a wound. Great debts are like cannon, of loud noise but little danger.

AGRICULTURAL.

FRUIT.—There are few who do not like good fruit in its season, and good fruit is seldom out of season—yet fruit trees are seldom attended to, and their qualities still less minded. A farmer with an orchard of 50 or 100 trees, is too often contented if 4 or 5 of them bear a palatable apple; "the rest (he will say) will do to make cider."—Now the same attention and care which brought the 94 bad and 6 good trees, would have produced the whole 100 of the best quality—and farmers begin to learn, that the quality of the cider depends upon the apple. Somebody has said that "planting useful trees was among the duties which the present generation owes the next; if so, let our agriculturalists discharge the duty towards their children better than our predecessors have to us. Do not continue to cultivate trees which can produce nothing but crabbed and unpalatable fruit, merely because we found such in our fields, lest our children say, "Our *Fathers* have eaten *sour* grapes, and *our* teeth are set on edge with them."

To prevent the Destruction of Seed Corn by Birds.

Gilbert Barclay, Esq. of Sunderland, has never had a bill of corn destroyed by birds or other vermin, by preparing his seed in the following manner:—Take a quart of warm tar, and gently pour on it about 18 or 20 quarts of corn, stirring it at the same time; then add so much dry lime as will prevent the kernels from adhering to each other, or the person's fingers who plants the same.

The corn thus planted will be longer in sprouting, but the blade will be stronger and of a darker color, and will sooner come to maturity than that planted in the common way. The expense is very trifling, and vast property might have been saved to our farmers by this preparation.

EWES AND LAMBS.

Deane's New-England Farmer says, "if sheep are fed with a little Indian corn, about half a gill a day to each, it will keep them in good heart, prevent the wool from falling off and enable the ewes to rear their young much better." Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which it is said are apt to injure the lambs. The *Farmer's Manual* tells us that the best nursing for feeble lambs is to keep the ewes well, and recommends not only potatoes and carrots, but white beans in small quantities, so as not to excite fever. If your lambs are feeble they will require to be nursed with warm milk, given frequently in small quantities. Ewes milk is best, and if a ewe does not give milk enough for her lamb there is little probability that the lamb will live. Therefore, as before intimated, you must doctor the mother for the sake of her offspring.

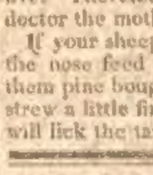
If your sheep colds and discharge mucus from the nose feed them well, and occasionally give them pine boughs or spread tar on a board and strew a little fine salt over the tar, and the sheep will lick the tar, and get well immediately.

CHEAP MANURE.

ZABINA ELLIS, No. 125 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bone, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 6—3m*

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Half from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely stop the roots of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it to all of the part is totally bald; like, also makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 30 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as stated at the establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 35 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

S. WITHINGTON,

No. 119 CHESNUT STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Jewellery and Hair-work, of his own manufacture, which he disposes of wholesale and retail.

Stopped, supposed to be stolen, several Silver Spoons. The owner can have them again, by proving property and paying charges. may 12—tf*

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 101 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN G. RUHLMAN.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Printing Materials, as follows: Foot Brevier, nearly new, about 220 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica 215 lbs. 1 do. Pica, 310. 1 do. English, 200. 1 do. Great Primer, 100. 1 do. Columbian, about 10. 1 do. Double Pica 90. 1 do. Canon, 30. 1 do. 2-line Pica, 45. 1 do. 2-line Pica ca. 1 do. 10-line Pica, 45. 2 Imposing Stones and Stands, 3 Frames, Rumage sticks; 1 Standing Press, small size; 1 pair royal Cases; 1 pair medium do. With a quantity of reglets, brass, letter boards, composing rules, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 20 South Second street.

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 134 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARKER, Copper-plate Printer, No. 139 south Second street. Has Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 164 South North street—dwelling, No. 174.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 48 North Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Steels, which he warrants for use.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 73 S. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copperplate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Waiters.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 39 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY RUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS'S low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence Office, at the S. W. corner 5th & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 172 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—9

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st, the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Raraconia, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board & Tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Reuben Sharpless, 93 Market.

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st, 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—6

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 91 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN BRAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 9 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—9*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 8th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES F. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 165 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 89 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Leather & Patterson) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Lodge street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 114 North Second street, four doors below the Black Horse Tavern, manufactures HATS of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEBOOM, No. 45 South Second st. Keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 28 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 15, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 124 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

INDIAN INFIRMARY,

No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heartfelt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ: that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to imbibe the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own bearing, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and penniless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between nine and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultation.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 27—3m

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 2d inst. an indented apprentice to the Shoemaking trade, named JAMES ESTELL, aged 18 years; small of his age; leans forward when he walks; takes long steps; a great talker, and will be a complete list of clothes, all new or like new. Five dollars will be paid on delivery of said Runaway, at No. 22 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

Also, ran away on the 11th day of December, 1821, an indented apprentice to the Shoemaking trade, named ELIJAH THATCHER, aged 19 years; freckled face; good clothes, with new hat and sheet pulse a large bundle. One dollar will be paid on delivery of said boy at the above place.

If said boys will come back, and behave as they are bound to do, their master will say nothing with respect to going away.

VINCENT SLEEPER,

may 18—tf No. 19 Callowhill street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Masters and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Scamstresses, Farming-men, Grocers, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in suiting themselves with situations. feb 21—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured last night speedily and without Pain, even where all the common applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh which has—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent: for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 125, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 1 3m4y

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY. A few copies can be had, at subscription prices, as above. Also, the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Knight, Doddridge, and Burkitt; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible illustrations.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell Books as cheap as can be afforded in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Cenlv's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. may 15—tf

FRANKLIN PARK
Boarding School for Boys.

Near Anecoca, about four miles from Burlington.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the friends and the public, that he has just opened a Boarding School, at the above place, for boys from eight to twelve or fifteen years of age; in which will be taught, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and some branches of the Mathematics. As he intends limiting his school to a small number of boys, *not exceeding sixteen*, to which his attention will be particularly devoted, he flatters himself that the chances of improvement will afford an inducement to parents and guardians to favour him with their patronage.

Boarding, Washing, and Tuition, 20 dollars per quarter, for those under twelve years of age—25 dollars per quarter for those over that age. The price of each quarter payable in advance. Two weeks vacation in each year.

MAYBERRY M'VAUGH.

References to John and Samuel Gummere, Burlington; Robert L. Pitfield, and Titus Bennett, Philadelphia.

5th mo 25—tf*

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 238, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4 75 a 5 00
Do.	do.	Morocco,	4 50 a 4 75
Do.	do.	Sheep,	3 25 a 3 50
Do.	do.	Bootskin do.	3 50 a 3 75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1 50 a 1 75
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1 00 a 1 25
Boys'	do.	Morocco, best quality,	1 00 a 1 12
Do.	do.	Sheep, do.	87 a 1 00
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1 00 a 1 12
Do. Morocco	do.	Heels and trimmed,	1 00 a 1 62
Do. do.	do.	Spring Heels,	87 a 1 00
Do. do.	Boots Trimmed,		1 62 a 1 75
Do. Leather	do.		1 12 a 1 37
Do. Morocco	thick soaled Shoes,		1 12 a 1 25
Do. do.	do.	with Heels,	1 25 a 1 50
Do. Leather	do.	do.	87 a 1 25
Do. do.	Pumps,		75 a 1 00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia	do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather	do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do. Leather	do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 73 north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution. march 21—tf

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fans and Painting Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied on short notice. may 5—tf

Beware of Extravagance.

C. F. FOLWELL

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 50 1-2 Union street, to No. 130 South Fifth street, three doors below Pine street; where Taylering, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion, exceedingly low for cash. may 22—tf

TO LET,

A House and Lot in Camden.

The House is pleasantly situated, and would make a desirable Summer Residence for a family from the City. There are on the premises a Barn, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Enquire of Dr. M. HURRIDGE, No. 131 Arch street, Philadelphia, or to J. B. SLOAN, Esq. Camden. may 25—tf

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

No. 293 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations.

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks' instruction, and no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

☞ Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a desk are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL Taught at the same place during the Winter Season. feb. 29—tf

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters, Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

NB. A constant supply of Cider & Cider Royal. ap 24—tf

JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNEY,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER.

Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third st.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 39 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 28—tf

15th ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

PENNSYLVANIA Academy of Fine Arts opened on Monday, the 13th May, to continue for six weeks. Admittance 25 cents. May 20—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS WETHERILL, late of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make payment. Those having claims against said estate, will present their accounts duly attested to either of the subscribers,

ELIZABETH WETHERILL, Administratrix.
A. B. WETHERILL, Administrator.
may 20—tf

NEW UNION LINE,

FOR NEW YORK

VIA Bordentown, Princeton and New Brunswick, in connexion with the steam boat Albemarle, Capt. Sutton, to Bordentown, and the new and elegant steam boat Lexington, of New Brunswick, Capt. Fisher, from New Brunswick to New York.

The steam boat Albemarle will leave the upper end of Market street wharf, every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock, and at Bordentown, where coaches are always in waiting to convey passengers immediately to Dunn's Hotel, (formerly Mrs. Reynolds's,) New Brunswick, 14 miles from thence in the steam boat Legislator, and arrive in New York before 6 o'clock, P. M. Fare through to New York ONLY THREE DOLLARS.

For seats apply at the Old Reliance Steam Boat Office, No. 33 Market street, or at the Captain's on board the boat.

JOHN NEWMAN, Jr. Agent.

The engines of the Legislator and Albemarle are on Bolton & Watt's plan, *low pressure*. The Albemarle has a beautiful copper boiler. may 26—tf

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of FIRST RATE Coaches and light running Carriages, with the latest seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, is also finishing one and two Horse Dearborns, 2 seated with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, well trained and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to avail himself of the public stand, during the approaching busy season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, for all who are desirable.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with Black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that private attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 53 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CASNON.

Turtle Soup and Pepperpot.

THOMAS HALL, at the sign of the North Carolina Ta-bles, South Front street, below Almond, intends preparing in his finest style, every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, a rich repast of Turtle Soup and Pepper Pot, for those who may favour him with their company. may 25—3tf

TAVERN TO LET,

IN one of the public thoroughfares in the city, in good business; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For particulars enquire at No. 130 South Second street. may 5—tf

GENTEEL BOARDING.

FOR the Summer season, may be had at the Farm situated on School House, or Bonsall's Lane, the third house from the Ridge Road, about five miles from Philadelphia. The Mansion House is large and commodious, and the place stocked with a great variety of fruit trees, flowering shrubs, vines, &c. The situation is high and healthy. The Banks of the Wissahickon, abounding with picturesque and romantic scenery, also a delightful evening promenade, to the number of rocks and precipices, and thick embowering woods. A school in which is taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, Geography, &c. has recently been established at Summit Farm, the adjoining premises. For further particulars apply at No. 37 South Second street, or on the premises, to

may 29—3t* E. WILLIAMS.

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Indorsing all other writings drawn or executed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, settling of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of conveyancing; procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES F. LISLE.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a reputation which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful spring and autumn *alterative* ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous Eruptions, or any of those incalculable diseases arising from impurity of the blood and bile-secretion, those who suffer by *chronic* Liver, Rheumatic affections, or from a discretion in their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercury, antimonial, or any mineral medicines, should submit to the power of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restrictive precaution in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies in all those diseases which originate in the blood. It will cure, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 10th, 1822.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 20, 1822.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Bell, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite Ann street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Hamburg, (S. C.)—William Gouton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—T. Hill, Broke ller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Ellroy, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Johnson & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the physician's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, labelling them on the ignorance of the Panacea; others are adding the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. mixing three bottles out of one—thus retailing verse of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have in many inst